Beaver & Gephart

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How the Ancients Spent Money.

Tacitus informs us that Nero, the Roman emperor, gave away in presents to his friends $97,500,000. The dresses of Lollia Paulina, the rival of Agrippina, were valued at $1,664.480. This did not include her jewels. She wore at one supper $1,262,500 worth of jewels, and it was a plain citizen's supper. She was worth altogether $200,000,000 The luxury of Pappæ, be loved by Nero, was at least equal to that of Lollia Pallas, the lover of Aggrippina, left an estate in lands valued at $15,000,000. M. Scaurus had a villa worth $15,000,000, and this was only a small portion of his immense fortune. The villa was burned by his slaves out of revenge for some injury.

The sums paid by old Greeks and Romans for works of art make the present price appear somewhat shabby. Nicias, an artist, refused to sell one of his pictures to King Attalus for $75,000, choosing rather to present it to his country as a gift. Nicias was a millionaire. For a single figure by Aristides, King Attalus gave $125,000. Muason, the tyrant of Elatus, paid $20,000 for a single picture by Aristides, representing a battle of the Persians. Cæsar was a generous patron of art. He bought of Timomachus, a painter of Athens, two figures, one represents Ajax and the other Meda, for which he paid $100,000.

Appelles received $20,000 for a portrait of Alexander, which he painted on the walls of the temple Diana, at Ephesus. Ptolemy paid Aratus $200,000 for some old pictures by Melanthus and Pamhilus. M. Agrippa paid to the people of Cyzicus $50,000 for two small paintings, and it was he who built and bequeathed to his countrymen the magnificent Thermæ in the Campus Martius, with their gardens, libraries and porticos—one portion of which, the Pantheon, still remains. Lucius Mummius got a picture in Greece, representing Father Bacchus, which King Attalus valued at $250,000, but Mummius said that the price was too small, and refused to sell.

The picture of "Venus Anadyomene by Apelles, was sold for $25,000. Isocrates received $20,000 for one oration. Virgil, for his lines on Marcellus, was rewarded by a gift of $10,000. For a single dish of pottery the tragic actor Æsophus paid $4500. The Emperor Vitellius ordered a dish to be made for him for which a furnace was erected in the fields outside the city for $45,000. The colossal statue of Mercury, made for the city of the Averni, in Gaul, by Zenodorus, cost $1,675,000

Nero paid $161,000 for a carpet. For the famous statue of the Diademenos, which was a bronze figure of life size representing a youth trying a fillet round his head, Polycielitus received $125,000. And again dropping art for literature, it is related that Tiberius presented to Aselius Sabinus, $20,000 for a dialogue written between a mushroom, a cabbage, an oyster and a thrush. Regarding the immense wealth possessed by fortune's favorites in ancient days, the mystery is what has become of all this gold and silver, for the possessions of these rich men and women consisted chiefly of the clean metal and precious stones.

THE DRIFTING BOAT.

We met a drifting boat far out at sea,
Empty, without an oar, without a sail;
Tossed on the rolling billows aimlessly,
Hither and thither with the shifting gale.

Once, it had been a gallant little craft,
Safe anchored in the dark and stormy days;
Or, with blue skies and fresh, glad winds abaft
Bearing its living freight o'er sunny bays.

Now, sadly free, for no calm harbor bound,
Without a purpose, or a guiding hand,
Aimless, and useless, it would drift, till found
A nameless wreck upon some unknown strand,

Alas! alas! the empty drifting lives
Tossed to-and-fro upon Life's stormy sea!
The aimless souls, that every chance wind drives,
To drowsy ones, that rock where great calms be.

Perchance, in early youth, some tempest crossed
Their flying flags, and gallant sails unfurled;
Now, with torn shrouds, and helm, and anchor lost,
Poor, helpless crafts, they drift about the World.

Bound for no harbor, bearing no rich freight,
From every human tie too sadly free,
For whom no fond hearts pray, no watchers wait,
The useless drift-wood on Time's mighty sea.

Oh, Heart! Oh, Heart! this were a fate more black
Than ceaseless watch and fight where tempests frown;
Better amid the waves and thunder rack
Doing thy best, to struggle and go down!

A Noble Deed.

Two and-twenty years ago a deed was performed which has scarcely any parallel in the annals of modern wars.

The hero of it was a gentleman belonging to the Civil Service of India, named Thomas Henry Kavanagh.

India trembled in the balance; and the empire was thrilling with horror over the terrible massacre of English women and children at Cawnpore, when the news came that a gallant little band of devoted men were defending themselves in the Residency at Lucknow against the hordes of a savage and relentless enemy.

From the beginning to the end of this remarkable siege, Kavanagh—civilian though he was—appears to have figured conspicuously in the defence, for no sooner was the Residency invested by the mutineer forces, than he set to work to arm and drill all the civilians in the place; and in spite of much ridicule from the military men, ultimately succeeded in organizing a corps of volunteers that did splendid service for the state.

During five long months the little garrison was put to its wits' end to meet the constant and ever recurring attacks of the enemy. Repelling sorties, mining and countermining, repairing breaches, etc., was the work that was always going on; and none was more willing and brave than the gallant Kavanagh who though wounded several times was ever to be found at the post of danger.

We should also mention here, as an interesting fact, that Kavanagh's wife was also wounded during the siege and laid up for several weeks.

At length in November came the welcome news that Sir Colin Campbell—afterwards Lord Clyde was advancing with a strong British force to the relief of the garrison; and on the ninth of that month Kavanagh learned that a spy had come in from Cawnpore, and that he was going back again to the Alum Bagh, with despatches for Sir Colin.

Indeed, it had become necessary that Sir Colin's march should be hastened, and that he should be guided to the city by the least hazardous route.

But who was to be the guide? The almost impossibility of any European being able to escape through the city undetected, and the certainty of his murder if detected, deterred the commandant from ordering any officer, or even seeking volunteers for such a duty.

A volunteer for this extraordinarily dangerous adventure did, however, present himself in the person of Kavanagh.

He had sought out the spy, whose name was Kunoujee Lal, and finding him intelligent, he expressed his desire to proceed with him in disguise to Alum Bagh.

The spy at first hesitated; and urging that there was more chance of detection by two going together, proposed that they should take different roads, and meet outside the city.

This Kavanagh objected to, and then proceeded to finish some business he had in hand, his mind, however, still dwelling upon the accomplishment of his object.

At last he made up his mind, and proposed the enterprise to his officers. They reluctantly consented, and he proceeded to disguise himself for the journey as a native.

This he had secretly arranged, as he did not wish his wife to know anything of the undertaking until his safe arrival at the Alum Bagh should be signalled to the garrison.

To show the thoroughness with which Kavanagh did this part of his work, it is only necessary to mention that the materials of which his costume was composed was borrowed piece by piece from separate natives.

When the disguise was thus complete, he proceeded at half past seven, P. M. to the General's quarters, where he at once tested the genuineness of his metamorphosis.

Nobody recognized him until he made himself known, and then Sir James Outram himself put the finishing touches to his toilet.

Placing a double barreled pistol in his waistband, and additionally armed with a tulwar or sword, Kavanagh then took leave of the General and his staff, and proceeded with Kunoujee Lal to the right bank of the river Goomtee.

Kavanagh and his guide then undressed themselves, and began to ford the river, which at that point was about a hundred yards wide.

Kavanagh owns that he felt his courage failing him as he entered the cold water, but seeing the guide walking quickly towards the opposite bank, he followed him.

On reaching it, they took their bundles of clothes from their heads and dressed themselves again, at the same time narrowly escaping observation by a sepoy who had come to a pond in the neighborhood to wash.

On finding, however, that they were not observed, confidence returned to them, and they proceeded right on.

From the city they passed into the green fields, which Kavanagh had not seen for five months, and he says that a carrot which he took from the roadside was the most delicious he had ever tasted.

A further walk of a few miles was accomplished in high spirits; but they soon found out that they had taken the wrong road, and were in the Dilkooshah Park, which was in possession of the enemy.

Here Kavanagh showed his wonted courage by going within twenty yards of two guns, to find out the strength of the enemy.

Kunoujee Lal was in great trouble, and he feared that Kavanagh would think that he was acting the traitor; and he begged him not to distrust him, as the mistake was made by his anxiety to avoid the pickets of the enemy.

Kavanagh reassured him, and they continued their journey, constantly meeting sepoys but still escaping detection.

After wading through a swamp of nearly two hours up to their waists in water, and being nearly exhausted with fatigue and anxiety, Kavanagh insisted upon having some rest, in spite of the remonstrance of his guide.

After a halt of about a quarter of an hour, they again went forward, and passed, through two pickets of the enemy, who had no sentries thrown out.

This was about 4 o' clock in the morning and Kavanagh lay down to sleep for an hour, although Kunoujee Lal again protested against it.

Suddenly, they heard the pleasant sound of the British challenge, "Who comes there?" delivered with a native accent; and to their joyful surprise they found themselves within the lines of Sir Colin Campbell's camp, which they believed to be still many miles distant.

An officer of the 9th Lancers conducted Kavanagh to his tent and gave him a glass of brandy, and he then asked the way to the Commander-in-chief's tent.

Meeting an elderly gentleman coming out of the tent in question, Kavanagh asked him where he could find Sir Colin Campbell.

'I am Sir Colin Campbell,' was the quick reply. 'Who are you?'

'This will explain, sir,' replied Kavanagh, taking from the folds of his turban a note of introduction from Sir James Outram.

Sir Colin read it hastily, and glancing at Kavanagh with his keen eyes, he asked if it was true.

'Do you doubt me, sir?' asked Kavanagh.

'No, no,' replied Sir Colin, 'but it seems very strange.'

Sir Colin was anxious to hear his story; but Kavanagh, worn out with the strain upon his metal and physical system, begged to be allowed some sleep.

When he awoke, Kavanagh was very cordially received at Sir Colin's own table, where, over a substantial repast—to which he did ample justice—he recounted to the Commmander-in-chief and his staff the adventures through which he had passed.

In the meantime, the devoted garrison in the Residency he signalled, "Is Kavanagh safe?' But the signal could not be read.

Shortly afterwards, however, the preconcerted signal—namely, the raising of a flag at the Alum Bagh, told Sir James Outram that the hero was beyond the risk of further danger.

Then Mrs. Kavanagh was made acquainted with her husband's heroic act, and received the congratulations of all.

We have no space to give all the details of Sir Colin Campbell's march to the Residency; but Kavanagh, by his bravery and intelligence during that march, was certainly the man who next to the Commander-in-chief, contributed most to the success of the attack.

Indeed, never was a nobler act than that of Kavanagh's and when he appeared again within the walls of the garrison which he had risked his life to rescue, and was thus the first man to relieve it, the cheers and greeting with which he was received by its half-famished defenders must have beeen dear to his soul.

—The Pennsylvania canal is now open for navagation.

—The long Arctic night is of 145 days' duration.

—The White House cook has a salary of $1,800 per year.

—Boston is to be lighted with the electric light.

—One cord of birch wood weighs 2368 pounds.

Jimmie Currie on Wheels.

"I'm looking for the responsible man of this print shop," snorted a broad shouldered tramp, edging his way into the managing editor's office. "Show me the high daddy that pumps out the literature for the magazine. Whoop! Give me room! Where's the pelican that licks the postage stamps for this periodical? Wah-h! I'm a snortin'alligator of the briny deep! Where's the man that chews soap for the job office?" "I represent those various functions," repeated the managing editor drawing a sabre out of his ear. "What kind of an advertisement do you want?" and poured a handful of gunpowder into a hollow tooth and cocked it.

"What do you mean by publishing my name in this yere second-hand almanac?" What's yer justification for dragging me through this two sheet poster? Who said I was dead? Who killed me? Who put my name on this prescription label? I'm Jim Currie, of Texas! Hear me! Who is the man that wrote me up as murdered in this dime museum programme? Give me his spine! Hand me one of his eyes!" and the stranger danced across the local-room and back.

"I'm the man," said the managing editor, slipping a repeating rifle out of his sleeve. "I wrote that article," drawing a handful of dynamite out of a pimple on his nose. "If it isn't satisfactory" (taking a keg of gunpowder out of his sock) "it can be fixed."

"I want an apology of four dollars in cash, and I'll get it, if I bust this type writer!" yelled Mr. Currie. "Gimme justice or three dollars and half, or I'll bang the side lights out of this bill board quicker'n a streak o' lightning 'll scorch an old maid! I'm the shiverin' walrus of the growing Southwest! Gimme satisfaction or two dollars and seventy-five cents, or you'll hear this first lesson in easy spellin' whoopin' through all space! Wah—h—h—!"

"You lite down the inside of the building!" howled the managing editor, drawing a fourteen inch Bowie knife from his knee joint, "or I'll crawl inside of you;" and he rammed a twelve pound cartridge into his elbow. "Jump through the roof, or I'll bite you in half, and throw the rest away;" and he clawed at twelve or fifteen feet of planking, and slammed out the side of the building with it.

And the stranger went out and told his abettors that the thing wouldn't work; they was all out of money, and couldn't put up for a glass of beer, while the managing editor started for an editorial demonstrating the lack of corporate sympathy for the pauper criminals.

There's nothing like being firm with ramps.

A Funeral Procession in Athens.

The first funeral procession which we met in Athens showed the peculiarities of the Greek custom at their best. On an open bier, resting on the shoulders of six young men, lay the body of a beautiful girl of sixteen, dressed in light blue and white, her face and arms exposed, her head garlanded with flowers, and flowers filling her hands and lying in knots and clusters on her breast. So she was borne through the clear, sweet morning sunshine that flooded the streets of her native city, to her grave beyond its limits, under the shadow of Mount Hymettus.

Delegeorges, ex-Prime Minister, in the quickly succeeding changes of Greek party government several times at the head of the cabinet, and as often the leader of the opposition, died during our stay at Athens. He was a man whose staunch integrity and democratic love of simplicity had endeared him to the people. He was buried on the day after his death, the rule in Athens.

Dense crowds of men and boys thronged the streets near the house, from which the procession was to start. There were no services at his home, but acquaintances passed in to view the remains, and to offer sympathy to the family, who, as a rule, do not accompany the procession to the church or the grave. Every man who entered the house put on a white lace scarf over the right shoulder and under the left arm—the badge of mourning. Many bearded priests of the Greek church mingled with the crowd. Their luxuriant hair is never cut, but is twisted into a roll, and knotted on the back of the head like a woman's. They wear a tall, cylindrical hat, brimless below, but with a round flat crown which projects laterally an inch or two. The dignitaries of the church were resplendent in gold-embroidered robes of white, purple and scarlet.

The coffin was of blue satin. The body, dressed in plain black as in life—the low shoes tied with white ribbon—was brought out and placed on the open bier. As is the custom at Athens, the upper half of the coffin, for its entire length, had been removed with the lid, and was carried in advance of the bier. On it was worked in white a cross and a crown. A glass cover was placed over the body. Flowers in profusion lay about the form of the dead statesman.

Two red banners—one with a formal sacred painting, in the Byzantine style of the Annunciation, and of Mary and the Child; the other representing, in archaic figures, the Crucifixion and the Resurrection—were borne before the coffin. Then followed the clergy and prominent citizens, while the brass band played a slow-moving dirge. Leaving the crowded streets, I went by a shorter way to the cathedral, where the mention of my nationality passed me through the closed doors, and secured me an excellent place—seats there were none, save for bishops and king.

First enter the sacred banners, and the man with the lid of the coffin; then priests with lanterns, censers, tapers and banners; then the coffin is carried in and placed on a black catafalque in the choir. The king, with a few attendants, has taken his place just to the left of the Patriarch's throne, which is on the south of the choir. King George is rather tall, erect, well formed, fair-haired, with a blonde mustache, and pleasantly regular features. He wears the dark blue uniform of a major, and a light blue short cloak with crimson lining, while a wide, light blue scarf crosses his breast from the right shoulder.

Young men press forward to the coffin with garlands of flowers. They are delegates from the university and the schools. The Patriarch takes his seat, two bishops on either hand, venerable, white bearded men. The loud, shrill chant of the priests, men's voices singing in unison, begins the service. Two singers who are not priests intone most of the service, the priests, and bishops over against them answering antiphonally. The music has that weird shaking of the voice within a range of four or five notes which recalls Arabian music. Indeed, the Greeks of to-day in their church chants and in their street ballads, have no music which does not seem to have been borrowed from Asia. Nothing you see or hear at Athens is more unlike Europe and America than the singing.

The service finished, the king goes out first, after him the priests and the coffin. The procession resumes its slow march through the principal streets. Two hours later, as I stood on the Acropolis, I could see the crowd standing about the open grave among the cypresses beyond the Ilissus, listening to panegyrics delivered in succession by four ex-prime ministers, the rivals and friends of the dead statesman. For several days the newspapers of Athens were filled with eulogies of Delegeorges. Many of them were very eloquent. I had the curiosity to count in one of these articles the words which I could not readily trace to a root used in classic Greek. There were but eleven such words in an article of two columns, so truly is the Greek of to-day *Greek*, and not Slavonic.

What a Tenant May Remove.

Tenants of an improving disposition are often deterred from making their homes as comfortable as they could desire and are able to make them for fear of benefiting their landlords or successors more than themselves. Painting, papering and repairing of the house and improvements of the grounds are obviously of a permanent nature and cannot benefit any one but the occupant of the premises. Shou'd a tenant see fit to incur expense for these things he can claim no recompense, if, at the expiration of the lease, he is unwilling or unable to renew it. There are, however, many improvements that formerly would have been held to insure to the benefit of the landlord, but which more modern decisions permit the tenant to take up and carry away with his other household goods.

The old law and judicial construction favored land and land owners, and everything that was directly or constructively attached to the soil was held to belong to the owner of the fee and not removable by the tenant though placed there by him solely for his own convenience. Although the law has been little changed in this respect the views of judges have been practically reversed. The tendency of all recent decisions is to allow a tenant to remove everything removable which he adds to the tenancy, unless he himself intended it to be permanent. Houses are usually considered as realty, and everything attached, as porches, window blinds and sashes, water spouts and lightning-rods, go with them. The gas pipes which convey the gas from the street and distribute it throughout the house are in the same category, but the gas fixtures, though screwed and cemented to the gas fittings, are held to be of the same nature as the old-fashioned candlesticks, and, therefore, personal property. This has long been held to be the law as regards tenants. They may put what gas fixtures they please in a house and take them away again with their kerosene lamps and other illuminating apparatus. Recently Judge Thayer decided that this was good law for the landlord as well as for the tenant, and that therefore the gas fixtures do not necessarily pass with the sale of the house, nor are they covered by a mortgage on the realty.

As a general rule, whatever a tenant puts into a dwelling or erects on the premises for his own comfort, without the intention to permanently annex it, he may remove at any time before the expiration of his lease. This would include such things as cupboards, shelves, coalbins, and even a stairway has been held to be within the rule. All trade fixtures and temporary structures, whether frame or brick, and without regard to their size, may be taken down and carried off by the tenant who erected them. Even a dwelling-house is not a part of the realty if the right to remove it is reserved. All the landlord can legitimate demand is to have his property restored to his possession in as good order as it was received by the tenant, ordinary wear and tear excepted. Whatever the tenant put in of a movable nature he may take away, but his carpenter work must not injure or permanently alter the property. All the decisions concur that these removals of improvements and fixtures must be made within the term of the lease. If the tenant waits till his lease has expired the land and all that is on it except the purely personal property of the tenant reverts to the landlord.

The Valley of the Jordan.

The Valley of the Jordan would act as an enormous hot house for the new colony. Here might be cultivated palms, cotton, indigo, sugar, rice, sorghum, besides bananas, pine-apples, yams, sweet potatoes and other field and garden produce. Rising a little higher, the country is adapted to tobacco, maize, castor oil, millet, flax, melons, gourds, cummin, anise, ochra, crinjals, pomegranates, oranges, figs—and so up to the plains, where wheat, barley, beans and lentils of various sorts, with olives and vines would form the staple products. Gilead especially is essentially a country of wine and oil; it is also admirably adapted to silk-culture; while among its forests, carob or locust bean, pistachio, jujube, almond, balsam, and other profitable trees grow wild in great profusion. All the fruits of Southern Europe, here grow to perfection; apples, pears, quinces thrive well on the more extreme elevation, upon which the fruits and vegetables of England might be cultivated, while the quick growing eucalyptus could be planted with advantage on the fertile but treeless plains. Not only does the extraordinary variety of soil and climate thus compressed into a small era offer exceptional advantages from an agricultural point of view, but the inclusion of the Dead Sea within its limits would furnish a vast source of wealth, by the *exploitation* of its chemical and mineral resources. The supply of Chlorate of Potassium, 200,000 tons of which are annually consumed in England, is practically inexhaustible; while petroleum, bitumen, and other lignites can be procured in great quantities upon its shores. There can be little doubt, in fact, that the Dead Sea is a mine of unexplored wealth which only needs the application of capital and enterprise to make it a most lucrative property.

A Terrible Scene.

John Wallace recently had a terrible experience in Marion, Indiana. He had gone into Warner's barber shop to be shaved. Mr. Warner, being ill, had, a day or two before, hired a genteel looking man representing himself to be a first class barber from Wayne county, to work for him a few days. The fellow conducted himself all right until Saturday, when he began to drink quite freely, he secured some alcohol used in the shop and drank it raw. Mr. Jesse Ijams, who occupied the chair just before Mr. Wallace, noticed something very peculiar in the man's actions, especially when he refused to give the change back from a bill handed him by Ijams. Wallace got into the chair, and the fellow, after lathering his face and getting everything ready for operation, opened his razor, grasped Mr. Wallace by the throat, and exclaimed: "I am going to cut your throat." Looking up, Mr. Wallace saw that the barber was foaming at the mouth and an insane glare was in his eyes. So startled was Mr. Wallace for a few moments that he could not reply. The maniac gave vent to a blood-curdling laugh and exclaimed: "You think I won't do it, do you? Well I shall. You needn't look so scared. It wont hurt much. I can do it in a minute. I shall first cut your throat and then slit you open down the stomach and let your bowels out. Oh, I know what they'll do with me for killing you; but I don't care They will hang me. I am not afraid of death; you are."

All the while the madman was flourishing his razor in close proximity to his victim's throat, and occasionally drawing back as if to strike. As soon as he partially recovered from the first paralysis of his fright, Wallace kept his eye steadily upon his persecutor, and finally, taking advantage of an instant when his grip was loosened on his throat, managed to twist quickly around and slide out of the chair and run for the door, but the barber was too quick for him and got there first. Then, with one hand on the door-knob and a razor in the other, he stood and heaped the most horrible imprecations upon Wallace's head because he had attempted to escape. Wallace offered the barber a cigar which he had in his pocket.

"What do you want me to do with the cigar?" said the barber.

"Why, smoke!" said Mr. Wallace.

As the madman reached for the cigar Wallace sprang upon him and threw him down, then turned and ran, the negro after him with the razor in his hand. Wallace got away safely, finally, and the barber ran after a little boy, swearing he would kill him. A butcher saw the negro and pursued him, overtaking him just before he reached the boy. The butcher overpowered the maniac and the marshal dragged him to jail. The negro was suffering from *delirium tremens*.

A Barber on Baldness.

Very often the hair falls out after sickness. In such cases it generally grows again without the aid of any hair tonic whatever; but when it falls out from natural causes it never grows again. The celebrated Dr. Bazin, who was formerly physician in chief of the St. Louis Hospital at Paris, and who is known throughout the world as the most learned specialist for affections of the skin, told me one day that there was nothing that could make the hair grow after the baldness had come on gradually. This I believe firmly, for, if there was anything of the kind, we would not see so many New York doctors with heads as completely destitute of hair as the backs of turtles. I am even persuaded that these gentlemen would follow the example of those Greek heroes who, under the leadership of Jason, made a voyage to Colchis to bring back the Golden Fleece. Modern Argonauts, the doctors, would consider themselves happy if they could bring back from such a voyage the secret of restoring the human fleece. I don't think I am far from the truth when I say that during the past twenty-five years that I have practiced the profession of hairdresser, I have made the trial upon different bald heads of more than five hundred different hair tonics, and I am bound to admit that I never saw a single head the hair of which was restored after baldness. At the end of so many failures, I am completely undeceived as to the value of all the preparations, and I would not now recommend any one of them, because I would be afraid to commit the crime that is designated by the words, "obtaining money under false pretenses." In my pathological studies upon the hair, I have found that people who perspire a great deal from the head are apt to get bald. The bad habit of wearing hats indoors is also very hurtful to the hair. In 1806, after the famous battle of Jena, in which the Prussians were completely defeated by Napoleon I., Baron Larrey, the celebrated military surgeon, perceived that many of the German prisoners were completely bald. Surprised, he made inquiries as to the cause of this, and he found that they owed their baldness to the shape—as homely as unhealthy—of their caps. The foul air of their head gear, having no issue, destroyed the vitality of the hair.

To be Carried in Your Pocket.

Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets if you have any. When you speak to a person, look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured, except by your own acts. If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be such that no one will believe him. Drink no intoxicating liquors. Ever live (misfortune excepted) within your income. When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper. Small and steady gains, give competency, with tranquility of mind. Never play at any game of chance. Avoid all temptation. Earn money before you spend it. Never run into debt unless you can see your way to get out of it. Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy. Save when you are young, that you may spend when you are old. Read over the above maxims at least once a week.

A Visit to the Garden of Eden.

A couple of hours' ride over a most wretched bridle path, up and down rugged mountain passes, brought us to this charming oasis called "Eden." The Arabs assured us this spot was the real Garden of Eden and judging from the intense curiosity they evinced concerning ourselves and our traps, we had no difficulty in believing this to be the garden where our first mother Eve dwelt ere she grew too fond of apples. This Eden is situated in a pretty little valley in the heart of the mountains, at an elevation of some 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Water is abundant here and consequently everything is green and fruit is plenty. The valley is full of vineyards, with pomegranates and fig trees, and olive and mulberry plantations, and over-topping the whole can be seen some immense walnut trees that look as old as the world.

As I am writing these lines sitting on a camp-stool in front of my tent, I can see the whole population of Eden collected round our camp staring at us. Young and old, men women and children are pressing forward to have a good look at us; and some of these wild children of Eve have climbed up the trees to have the luxury of a bird's eye view of our camp. Long before we reached our campaign ground the news had been brought that a caravan of people from beyond the mountains and perhaps, oh wonder! from beyond the sea, was coming to camp in their oasis. The news spread like wild fire among the tribe and there was a general rush for the best places to see us come in and get off our horses. The women left off their work in the fields, the men left off playing on the reed-pipes and the children left off crying to see us coming. A circus arriving in a village "out West" never created such a sensation as we did on approaching this earthly paradise. As we filed past through this aisle of human beings, we were greeted with shouts and mock salutations. The women giggled, the men smiled, the children roared at the queer figure we cut in our European costumes. Two ladies with us were made the objects of a very popular ovation.

The green goggles which some of my companions wore seemed to raise the enthusiasm of the crowd to its highest pitch, and many a swarthy finger was raised from among those Arabs, pointing to these green goggles, while the women called to each other and raised their children in their arms to make them enjoy the treat. Meantime my friends, quite unconscious of their great popularity, did not know what to make of all this crowd. But as we drew near the tents and I helped Mrs. E., off her horse, the crowd pressed so much on us that Halil and his men were obliged to drive them off and to have ropes stretched around our camp to keep the intruders out.

Here with plenty of elbow room I enjoy the scene, which indeed, is very picturesque. When the excitement had somewhat subsided I strolled out to enjoy the gorgeous sunset. The western sky was aglow with luminous tints of orange, pink and purple. This glory lasted but a minute, and all was hushed in the gray tints of evening.

Later in the evening some young men and young women were admitted in our dining-room tent. These Arab women were dying with curiosity to see and handle the clothes and trinkets of our lady friends. Velvet, seemed to attract their attention and admiration more than anything else, save perhaps our watches and gloves. The gloves especially seemed to puzzle them. The Countess took out her repeater and made it strike for them. They seemed delighted, just as little children would be with the sound of the tiny bell. Some of these pretty Arab girls asked me, through our dragoman, if all the ladies in our country were like the two that were with us? I told Halil to ask these girls what made them ask that question. They answered with a giggle and a shy look from their roguish eyes, "If they are all so large it must be very hard work for the poor horses to carry them."

"Good day, Miss."

While a well-known actress, was in Louisville a short time ago a Southern gentleman, a planter of considerable years and fortune, allowed her charms to overcome his long sustained aversion to matrimony, and approached the fair lady with proposals of marriage. The following conversation is reported by a veracious Louisville scribe to have ensued:

"If I consented to become your wife, sir, I should first desire time to understand your disposition; second, I should desire your consent to two propositions."

"Name 'em" said he.

"You must consent to my remaining on the stage ten years longer, at least."

"Umph! Well, I don't think I would."

"And you must at once cease the use of tobacco—except in the form of cigars."

"W-h-a-t?" The planter started back in his chair, looking around the hotel parlor, and stared at her, and from his lips there followed a prolonged whistle.

"Great gad, miss! Surely—who—well!" and he again stared.

"I mean what I say."

"Come, now"—he found voice to speak—"come, now, miss, let's compromise. I'll agree to your acting a year or two, but don't cut off my tobacco—don't. I'd—it would—don't."

"You have heard the alternative."

"Then, by Jackson, there's nothing more to be said. I like you—you'd suit me; but when it come to choosen between chewin' and marryin,' give me the natural leaf, first, last, and always. Good day, miss."

And as red in the face as a Southern sunset, he took his hat and his departure. She never saw him again.

The Wells of Old London.

The holy wells of London have all declined in their reputation, even to St. Bride's Well, which subsequently got its name attached to an hospital for the reception of doubtful persons. The last public use of the water of St. Bride's Well drained it so much that the inhabitants of St. Bride's parish could not get their usual supply. This exhaustion was followed by an equally sudden demand. Several men were engaged in filling bottles, thousands a day, on or before the 19th of June, 1821, the coronation day of George the Fourth, at Westminster. Since that occasion the idea of wells has gradually lost favor in rustic England. It has preserved itself though in the nomenclature of places—viz: Tideswell, Rakewell, etc., but that is all by which the dark eye of modern materialism can mark the spot.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2., '81.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL

Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at

$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square,...	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column,...	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column,...	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	35 00
1 column,...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

P. C. Weidemyer and J. M. Dick, preachers.

Quarterly meeting at Green Grove next Sunday.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.—M. I. Jamison, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. J. Benson Akers, Preacher-in-charge.

Quarterly meeting at Spring Mills next Sunday. Preaching in Millheim next Sunday evening.

Sunday School at 1½ P. M.—D. A. Musser, supt.

Reformed.

Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Pastor.

United Brethren.

Rev. Tallheim, Preacher-in-charge.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—

Communion services in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning, in German, and in the evening in English. Preparatory services Saturday afternoon, German. Preaching on Friday and Saturday evenings.

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—H. E. Duck, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening.

Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.

A. O. DEININGER, Sec. R. A. BUMILLER, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.

D. L. ZERBY, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.

The Millheim R. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.

A. WALTER, Sec, B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.

F. P. OTTO, Sec., J. F. HARTER, Pres't.

Democratic County Committee.

The following persons have been named as members of the Democratic County Committee for 1881.

Bellefonte, W. W	Nicholas Redding.
Bellefonte, N. W	Charles Schrader.
Bellefonte, S. W	Edward Brown, Jr.
Milesburg	O P Kreamer.
Millheim	D L Zerby.
Unionville	A Toner Leathers.
Howard	George Wistar.
Philipsburg	A J Graham.
Benner	Jerry Roan.
Boggs	James A McClain.
Burnside	Oscar Holt.
Curtin	John McClosky.
College	Jacob Bottorf.
Ferguson, old	John T. McCormick.
Ferguson, new	Miles Walker.
Gregg, south	Henry Krumrine, Sr.
Gregg, north	James Duck.
Halfmoon	John Ward.
Haines	Solomon Ettlinger.
Harris	John A Rupp.
Howard	John A Dunkle.
Huston	Henry Hale.
Liberty	W H Gardner.
Marion	Perry Condo.
Miles	Samuel K Faust.
Patton	John Reed.
Penn	Christ Alexander.
Potter, north	John Shannon.
Potter, south	James McClintic.
Rush	John Donlan.
Snow Shoe	Abel Campbell.
Spring	John Noll.
Taylor	William Calderwood.
Union	S K Emerick.
Walker	Ambrose McMullen.
Worth	Marshall Lewis.

P. GRAY MEEK,
Chairman

Bellefonte, Pa., Feb 1.

Announcements of Candidates.

The following is our scale of charges for the announcement of candidates for nomination by the ensuing Democratic county convention—strictly cash in advance: Sheriff, Prothonotary and Treasurer—$5 each; Associate Judge and Register—$4 each; Commissioner and Recorder—$3 each; Auditor—$1. Candidates must pledge themselves to support the ticket nominated.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that D C. KELLER, of Potter township, is a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that JOHN B. LEATHERS, of Howard township, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that THOMAS J. DUNKEL, of Rush township, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that JOHN COLDREN, of Gregg township, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that S. K. FAUST, of Miles township, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. HARPER, is a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to Democratic rules.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce that JOHN RISHEL, of Potter township, is a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that JOHN K. RUNKLE, of Potter township, is a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to Democratic rules.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that JOHN HOY, Jr., of Marion township, is a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that A. J. GRIEST, of Unionville, is a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that B. H. ARNEY, of Potter township, is a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that SAMUEL DECKER, of Walker township is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that C. ALEXANDER, of Penn township, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that JOE W. FURY, of Bellefonte, is a candidate for the office of Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that T. B. JAMISON, of Gregg township, is a candidate for the office of Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that JAMES A. McCLAIN, of Boggs township, is a candidate for the office of Register, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that HENRY BECK, of Spring township, is a candidate for the office of Register, subject to Democratic rules.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce that FRANK E. BIBLE, of Spring township, is a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to Democratic rules.

MONOPOLIES.

The greatest danger that at this time threatens the general prosperity of our country are its monopolies, its big corporations, rail road campanies, telegraph companies, oil companies, coal companies, iron companies and express companies. The boasted business boom of which the papers have so much to say operates almost exclusively to the interests of these, and the condition of the farmer, the machanic, the tradesman and the laborer has improved but very little over three and five years ago. The spirit and tendency of nearly all legislation, both state and national, has for years been in favor of combined capital and against labor—in favor of the few and against the good of the masses.

It may be considered fortunate that the people are beginning to see the true condition of things, in order to prepare themselves for the fearful battle that is fast pressing itself upon them—a battle that involves a question no less than the fate of the republic itself. Movements are inaugurated to organize the better elements of the country—the bone and sinew of of the land—for the coming conflict. Several monster meetings have recently been held in New York city, in the interests of the agricultural, mechanical and laboring classes. We give below a series of strong resolutions passed at one of these meetings held at Cooper Institute, May 14th '881, and propose to keep our readers posted on the development and progress of the new and important movement:

Resolutions adopted at a Meeting of the National Anti-Monopoly League, held at Cooper Institute, New York, May 14th, 1881.

Resolved, That the confirmation of Hon. Stanley Matthews, the Pacific Railroad candidate, as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is a signal and alarming proof of the purpose and the power of corporate monopolies, of their *purpose* to pack the Supreme Court with Judges who will reverse its decision in the Granger cases affirming the right of the people through their legislatures to control corporations—of their *power* to secure the confirmation of their candidate in defiance of the popular will manifested through the press, and against an almost unanimous report of the statesman and lawyers of both parties, constituting the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

Resolved, That we view with apprehension the power of monopolies in the legislative, judicial and executive departments of our Government; that the recent prominent part taken by the railroads in electing candidates for the Senate of the United States, and the nomination to positions of power and influence of Mr. Matthews, the railroad advocate in the United States Senate; Mr. Elliott F. Shepherd, the son-in-law of Mr. Vanderbilt; and Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, the life-long attorney of the same interest, and who but recently was instrumental in killing the bill to prevent telegraph monopoly—all point to a settled policy on the part of the monopoly interest, to push their creatures into power where they can thwart all attempts of the people to hold them to a proper responsibility to the public.

Resolved, That the tendency is very marked to monopolize the enormous advantages of steam and electricity, and use them as a means to tax the public unduly for their use; that the concentration of vast wealth in few hands while the many are kept poor, is opposed to public policy, to public morals, and endangers the permaney of our form of government.

Resolved, That we especially view with alarm, the attempts of monopolists to control our courts and the press, which, with our schools, are the chief bulwarks of our free institutions: that we therefore deprecate such appointments as those above mentioned, and earnestly affirm that it is the duty of all good citizens, to hold all persons and all parties to a strict accountability for thus betraying the public interest,

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., May 23. '81

Charges, like troubles, never come singly. Secretary Blaine committed the indescretion of going over to New York the other day when the Senatorial fight there was becoming warm, and was immediately charged with the impropriety of meddling with that contest. Mr. Blaine is too shrewd a politician to do that, and it is strange he did not see that even his presence in the State, whatever his business might be, would damage the chances of his friends. But following this came the assertion that he had been found to be mixed up with "Star route" frauds. I don't believe the Secretary is above making money through star routes, even by the use of his present position. Indeed, we have it directly from him, while he was Speaker, that he "would be no drone" in a business transaction in which his position as a Congressman was all the Capital he had invested. But I don't believe he meddled with the Star routes, further than to recommend that some such routes he "expedited" or "extended."

What ought to have been done two months ago, and probably would have been done but for the prolonged Senate session, will be done now. Following the example of Secretary Windom, the Superintendent of each Department will have his accounts looked into. All the disbursing officer's accounts for sometime past will undergo a careful examination. Steps will be taken by which the number of buildings rented by the government can be reduced. Many things which have been done losely will be inquired into. It is believed that very numerous changes of officials will follow.

The Postmaster General allows it to be known that criminal action will soon be commenced against several of the star route men. No names ar given.

Extensive preparations are being made by the Grand Army to celebrate Decoration day, Monday the 30th.

CARROLL.

NEARLY 200 LIVES LOST.

Collapse of an Excursion Steamer.

LONDON, Ontario, May 24.—This evening at six o'clock the steamer Victoria, with over six hundred excursionists on board, was returning from Spring Bank and when near the Cove railway bridge, one mile below the city, the boat suddenly collapsed like an egg-shell and became a total wreck, level with the water's edge. All the passengers were instantly plunged into the stream, more than half of them being under the debris.

The first news of the disaster which reached the city was by survivors, who struggled through the streets wet and weary. The news fell like a thunderbolt and a stampede took place for the spot. Arriving there a horrible sight met their view. Fifty or sixty bodies had already been recovered and were lying on the bank. These arriving from the city from every direction crowded around, anxious to to see if any relatives were on board. About one thousand families were represented on the excursion, and the wail of anguish that arose at the sight of the victims was heartrending. Fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters rushed about panic-stricken, endeavoring to indentify their friends.

About 7 o'clock some eight bodies were recovered from under the wreck. Almost every minute some victim was brought to the surface and conveyed to the bank. The steamer Princess Louise was early brought to the spot and the victims were placed on the upper decks. Fires were lighted on the bank overlooking the river, petroleum torches were brought and the search was continued until night.

Up to the present hour about 150 corpses have been secured. Among the dead are James Robertson, manager of the Bank of British North America; J. C. Meredith, clerk of the Provincial Court; Wm. McBride, assessor and secretary of the Western Fair Association; Mrs. William Ashbury, William Millman, of Montreal, commercial agent, and two sons, of J. Rogers, plumber.

All is confusion at the present moment. The landing at the foot of Dundar street is now crowded with people, all waiting in breathless expectation for the steamer Princess Louise with the bodies. The total loss will aggregate 175.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—The subscriber administrator of the estate of John Crouse, late of Miles township, Centre Co., Pa., dec'd, will offer at public sale, on the premises of decedent, in Miles township aforesaid, the following described real estate, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1881, at 1 o'clock, P. M.: All that certain lot, with good, 2-story dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings thereon erected, bounded by lands of Daniel Kreamer, Alice Kreamer, R. D. Bierly and public road—containing 80 perches neat.

TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent of purchase money on day of sale, one third on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two annual payments with interest. To be secured by bond and mortgage. M. D. ROCKEY,
Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Amos Alexander late of the Borough of Millheim, Centre county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. K. ALEXANDER,
C. ALEXANDER,
A. R. ALEXANDER,
J. R. ALEXANDER,
6t Executors.

50 CHROMO CARDS for collections, 10 cents. N. Y. Pictorial Printing Co., 11 Spruce St. N. Y.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.	7 P. M.
Montandon	7.00	9.45	2.20	6.45
Lewisburg	ar 7.15	10.00	2.35	7.00
Lewisburg	lv 7.25			
Fair Ground	7.39	10.06	2.40	
Biehl	7.41	10.21	2.51	
Vicksburg	7.47	10.20	2.57	
Mifflinburg	8.03	10.51	3.13	
Millmont	8.25	11.20	3.35	
Laurelton	8.35	ar 11.35	3.46	
Wicker Run	9.00		4.11	
Cherry Run	9.17		4.30	
Fowler	9.37		4.50	
Coburn	9.48		5.02	
Spring Mills	10.15		ar 5.30	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	6 P. M.	8 P. M.
Montandon	ar 6.50	ar 9.50	ar 1.20	ar 6.30
Lewisburg	6.35	9.15	1.05	6.15
Fair Ground		9.10	1.00	6.10
Biehl		9.01	12.48	6.00
Vicksburg		8.56	12.42	5.55
Mifflinburg		8.43	12.25	5.40
Millmont		8.25	12.02	5.20
Laurelton		8.15	11 50	5.10
Wiker Run		7.48		4.47
Cherry Run		7.31		4.30
Fowler		7.10		4.10
Coburn		6.58		4.00
Spring Mills		6.30		3.30

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Kane, Corry and Erie, and Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Emporium, also Elmira, Watkins, Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Nos. 5 and 6 connect with Day Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, and Niagara Express west for Williamsport, Lock Haven and Renovo, Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg via Lock Haven, also Elmira, Watkins and Buffalo, and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 7 and 8 connect with Fast Line west for Williamsport and Lock Haven.

No. 8 also connects with Erie Mail east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

FREE BY MAIL.

WONDERFUL CURES
HOPELESS CASES OF
CONSUMPTION

Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Debility and All Chronic Diseases. 20 years of great experience. 2,000 hopeless cases cured. Astonishing discovery of new treatment to quicly fatten, make blood and build up the system. Invalids caused to eat and digest enormously and gain 3 to 5 pounds per week. Vital and healing force is rapidly and powerfully increased. New life and vigor imparted the first few days. Severest cases of Consumption, bed fast and given up to die, cured in 2 to 3 months. Inflamation in the Lungs removed, Hectic Fever and Night Sweats, and Cough made loose, and easy, or checked in 36 hours. The treatment exhilerates, exalts, arouses all organs into healthy vigorous operation. It is also the greatest cure on earth for Liver, Kidney, Heart, Head, Blood Skin Female and Nervous Diseases, Seminal Weakness, all diseases of children, and the Opium Habit. Weare honest in our offer, and earnestly invite you to write or come before it is too late, no matter what your disease, even if abandoned by the ablest physicians. Describe your case. Trial free to all who come here. A trial package of our medicines worth $2 to $4 sent by mail to all who send us the names and addresses of all afflicted in their vicinity and 25 cents to pay postage, B. S. DISPENSARY,
Berrien Springs, Mich

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov 27th, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a. m.
" "	Williamsport	8 40 a. m.
" "	Jersey Shore.	9 09 a. m.
" "	Lock Haven.	9 40 a. m.
" "	Renovo	11 05 a .m
" arr. at	Erie	7 45 p. m.
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	9 00 a. m.
" "	Harrisburg	12 15 p. m.
" arr. at	Williamsport	3 15 p. m.
" "	Lock Haven.	4 20 p. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	12 20 p. m.
" "	Harrisburg	4 00 p. m.
" arr. at	Williamsport	7 55 p. m.
" "	Lock Haven	9 10 p. m.

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven..	7 05 a. m.
" "	Jersey Shore..	7 37 a m.
" "	Williamsport.	8 20 a. m.
" arr. at	Harrisburg...	12 05 p. m.
" "	Philadelphia.	3 45 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Lock Haven..	11 25 a. m.
" "	Williamsport	12 25 p. m.
" arr. at	Harrisburg ..	3 40 p. m.
" "	Philadelphia	6 35 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	9 00 p. m
" "	Lock Haven	10 10 p. m.
" "	Williamsport	11 30 p. m.
" arr. at	Harrisburg	3 00 a. m.
" "	Philadelphia	7 05 a. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 15 a. m.
" arr. at	Harrisburg	3 15 a. m.
" "	Philadelphia	7 05 a. m.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

CENTRE HALL

Furniture Store.

WM. R. CAMP,

PROPRIETOR.

Walnut & Fancy Chamber Suits, Lounges, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sinks, WASHSTANDS, Parlor Tables, Breakfast Tables, Extension Tables, Wood and Cane Seat Chairs, Mattresses, Spring Beds, and everything else in the Furniture line at the lowest prices. I hope to merit the patronage of the public by good work and moderate prices. Please call and see my stock before you go out of your own valley for your furniture. You can do fully as well at home as you can anywhere else.

TRY ME!

Organs!	Organs	Organs!
Organs!	Organs!	Organs!
Organs!	Organs!	Organs!
Pianos!	Pianos!	Pianos!
Pianos!	Pianos!	Pianos!
Pianos!	Pianos!	Pianos!

BELLEFONTE
MUSIC STORE

ORGANS BOUGHT BY THE HUNDRED FOR CASH!

Sold Below The Lowest!

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED!

Satisfaction Guaranteed!

DONT BUB TILL YOU GET OUR PRICES!

WE ALLOW NO ONE TO UNDERSELL US!

WE ARE THE *ONLY* PARTY REPRESENTING THE FOLLOWING ORGANS IN CENTRE COUNTY:

ESTEY,
MASON & HAMLIN
SMITH AMERICAN
SHONINGER.

Any one claiming to represent any of these organs is a falsifier and unworthy of confidence.

Bunnell & Aiken.

BAULAND AND NEWMAN

BELLEFONTE

Boots & Shoes!

BE NOT DECEIVED!

B. HARRIS
OF
LEWISBURG,

Did not intend to leave town

BUT ONLY REMOVED TO A VERY MUCH

LARGER ESTABLISHMENT,

AT

230 Market Sreet,

OPPOSITE WALLS & CO.,

where we have much better facilities to conduct our increased business and to carry a full and complete line of

Millinery, Ribbons, Silks & Satins, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Goods, Notions, Ladies' & Gents' Furnishing Goods, Black Walnut and Velvet Picture Frames, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Please compare our Price List as follow

Germantown Wool, cts. per oz	Knitting Cotton, 5 cts. per ball
Zephyr, cts. per oz	Gents' Paper Collars, 10 cts per box
Saxony & Shetland Wool, 12 cts per oz.	Children's Hose, from 5 cts. per pr.
200 yds Spool Cotton, 15 cts. per doz	Ladies' Linen Collar, 6¼ cts. each.
Needles, cts. per paper	3-Button Best Black Kid Glove, every pair warranted, $1 per pair.
Pins, 14 rows, cts. per paper	Real Hair Switches, from 75 cts. up
Pearl Dress Button, 5 cts. per doz.	Fine Cambric Hdk, 6 for 25 cts.
White Shirt Button, 5 cts. per gross	24 sheets paper and 24 envelopes, 8 cts. a box
Cotton Edge Trimmings, 12 yds., 10 cts. per doz. yds.	Best Alpaca Skirt Brail, 5 cts.
Hamburg Edgings, from 1 ct per yd.	

OUR 5 AND 10 CENT COUNTERS

will be continued on a more extensive scale, and will comprise many new, novel and useful articles within those prices, that cannot be bought else where for twice the amount.

WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

B. HARRIS,
LEWISBURG, PA.

Great Peremtory SALE

OF

DRY GOODS AT COST.

F. J. TROXELL,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Agent for the closing out sale of a large and desirable assortment.

Ladies' Dress Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shawls,

Wool square & long Shawls, Broche, Paisley, and Black Cashmere Shawls, all wool & SKIRTS, CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Suitings,

Red, white and plaid Flannels, Linsey, Bleached and Unbleached as well as colored COTTON LANNELS, DOMESTIC GOODS, Muslins Sheetings, Table Linens, Towlings, &c.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS

Tapestry, Brussels, all wool extra super Ingrain Carpets, also a fine assortment and the most beautiful designs in cheap carpets, besides Hall and Stair Carpet to match. Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shading and Curtin fixtures. Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon and Wool taken in exchange for goods. If you desire bargains don't forget the place,

Corner of Maine and Vesper Streets, Lock Haven, Penna.

THE NEW VICTOR.

SIMPLICITY SIMPLIFIED!

Improvements September, 1878.

Notwithstanding the VICTOR has long been the peer of any Sewing Machine in the market—a fact supported by a host of volunteer witnesses—we now confidently claim for it greater simplicity, a wonderful reduction of friction and a rare combination of desirable qualities. Its shuttle is a beautiful specimen of mechanism, and takes rank with the highest achievements of inventive genius. *Note.*—We do not lease or consign Machines, therefore, have no old ones to patch up and re-varnish for our customers.

We Sell New Machines Every Time.

Send for Illustrated Circular and prices. Liberal terms to the trade. Don't buy until you have seen the

Most Elegant, Simple and Easy Running Machine in the Market.—The Ever Reliable VICTOR.

—VICTOR SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,—

Western Branch Office, 235 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL. MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2., '81.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

—Rev. C. F. Deininger, of New Berlin, paid Millheim a short visit last week.

75 colored men have arrived at the Pennsylvania Furnance, Centre county, to work on the extension of the Lewisburg & Tyrone railroad.

—Rev. E. D. Keen, of Snyder county, was here last week on a visit to parents, relatives and friends. Man looks like a preacher, every inch of him—that's what he does.

—Dr. John F. Harter, Dentist, has removed his office to the second floor of Tomlinson's grocery, where he will be happy to receive his personal and professional friends. tf

—Last week we announced a sound orthodox candidate, Mr. Bible. Hope he will shape all his actions according to the precepts of the good old book, if he succeeds to be nominated and elected.

—We are soon to have the promised two cent postal card. The one cent will carry the card to the person addressed and the other will bring it back to you with the other fellow's answer on the same card. Going to be *handy*.

—If you want an extra fine article in the line of tooth powder—and every body should use such an article—Dr. John F. Harter is the man to supply you. We have tried it and know wherof we speak. tf

—Health, the poor man's riches, and the rich man's bliss is maintained by the judicious use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla which strengthens and invigorates the system by purifying the blood. It is so highly concentrated that it is the most economical medicine for this purpose that can be used.

—The cheapest queensware we ever saw in our life can now be found at Kerstetter's Model Grocery, Lewisburg. Our readers who chance to go to Lewisburg will find it to their advantage to call at Kerstetter's for big bargains.

—The *Clinton Democrat*, one of the oldest and decidedly one of the best Democratic papers in the state, is out in an entirely new dress. That veteran journalist and Democrat, Hon. H. L. Deiffenbach, is the present editor. We congratulate our neighbor on his prosperous career.

—THE EXCELSIOR DYE WORKS at Lewisburg turns out first class work. Shawls, dresses and men's garments will be colored and pressed in best style. Mr. Jacob Wolf is agent for Centre county. Goods left at the Journal office will be attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. tf

—In looking over the "Announcements of Candidates" our readers will find a number of new names. For want of space we can not possibly give each one a personal notice, and so we will lump the matter by saying that they are a good clever set of men, all fully qualified for the several offices. Any correspondence in favor of any particular candidate, written with due regard to the rights of others, if not too lengthy, will find admission into our columns.

Decoration Day at George's Valley and Spring Mills.

With a number of our fellow-townsmen and ladies we attended decoration ceremonies at Spring Mills and George's Valley on Monday. It was the first time, we were told, that the sad but beautiful custom of strewing the graves of the patriot dead with flowers was observed at either place, in a public manner. The orders and societies that participated were the Spring Mills Veteran Club, the Drum Corps, Farmers' Mills Cornet Band, Millheim Lodge No. 955, I. O. O. F., accompanied by the *Rebecca* members, and the Sunday Schools. A vast number of people were present at both places. Everything was done in a manner and spirit becoming the occasion. The singing, the music, the decorating of the graves, were all performed with due feelings of the solemnity af the day. Rev. J. Benson Akers delivered a short but very impressive address at George's Valley. It was above the average plane that such speeches generally take; and what is especially commendable—entirely free from anything like partisan tinge. We will allude to but the one prominent thought of the Rev. gentleman's speech, namely: That while it is fitting to foster and cherish the sad memories of the past, we must not forget our duties to the present and future. That we must establish our continued prosperity as a people and a nation in the christian education and training of the young. Grand, noble truth!

At Spring Mills no address was made, owing to the threatening approach of a rain storm, Prof. D. M. Wolf and Rev. John Tomlinson were present, either or both of whom, it had been expected, would speak to the vast concourse of people assembled.

—In the line of the smaller articles that enter into the make up of man's attire, Lewin has the largest, best cheapest, assortment of hats, caps, collars, ties, suspenders, hosiery, &c, ever brought to Centre county. Don't fail to call and see for yourself whenever you go to Bellefonte. 2t

—We never saw grand, historic old Buffalo Valley appear to better advantage than she does just at this time. A trip to Lewisburg is worth all it costs. It takes you ouer one of earth's most beautiful spots. Grain and grass promise good crops.

—Mrs. Sallie Alexander's Millinery Store on Main Street, is at all times crowded with customers. Elegant work and reasonable prices is what makes the business there. Don't fail to call on her and see her splendid stock of goods.

—We have received from the author, Rev. W. H. Gotwald, a well written and full account of the great Milton fire, a year ago. It is published in pamphlet form and contains also the action of the Masters in Chancery in the distribution of the relief fund and is altogether a record of historical value.

—It don't make the least bit of difference how many candidates come out for the different county offices, Lewin, of the Philadelphia Branch Clothing Store, Bellefonte, is entirely prepared to *suit* them all with clothing *suitable* for warm weather and a hot campaign. All candidates should avail themselves of the bargains Lewin offers on campaign suits. 2t

—You can get the best and cheapest tin ware at D. I. BROWN'S shop on Main Street. He keeps all the novelties in his line, among them the finest lot of spitoons, coffeepots, salveboxes of all sizes, and many other nice and useful articles too numerous to mention. Go and see for yourself.

—Harter, Lose & Co., our enterprising undertakers, are laying in a fine stock of shrouds of every description and price. This is certainly an important addition to their well-stocked establishment, and does away with an unpleasant and tedious job in case of a death. The shrouds are gotten up in a neat and rich manner and the prices are such as to enable even poor people to get them whenever the sad necessity occurs.

—One of the best conducted hotels in Central Pennsylvania is the Irvin House, Lock Haven Pa. Both the gentlemanly proprietor, Hon. Woods Caldwell, and the obliging clerk, Mr. G. M. Rohe, know exactly how to take care of a fellow and make him feel entirely at home. The Irvin House has a large run of custom and deserves it all.

—It is the duty of our borough authorities to keep better order on our streets. Fights occur almost nightly among men and boys and there is no constable or police to prevent it. Cursing and the most indecent language is hourly heard and an utter disregard of law and order is manifested by the coming generation. If left to a vote, the people would demand police by a tremendous majority. Why don't our authorities act?—*Lewisburg Journal.*

Yes, why don't they. It is surprising that a staid, steady town like Lewisburg, with its fine large churches, good schools and college, the proverbial high moral tone of her citizens, should long suffer such a state of affairs. It is really unaccountable, unless the real reason is that the substantial citizens shirk responsibility—and this may truthfully be said of many other towns than Lewisburg.

—Rev. S. G. Shannon, Financial Agent of the Missionary Institute, at Selinsgrove, Pa., gave us a call last week and left us the current catalogue of that institution. It has a preparatory, a classical, and a theological department. Dr. Henry Zeigler, well and widely known as an able theologian and successful teacher, is the Superintendent and Professor of Theology. Since 1858, when the institution was opened, ninety-eight ministers have graduated from it, only four of whom have since died, the others being nearly all engaged in active service for the church. These figures speak well for the character of the Missionary Institute and its corps of able professors. Hope it may continue to flourish and do much good for the church and the world.

NEWS FROM BRUSH.

A CORRECTION. In my last, when refering to Rev. Wieand's term of vacation, the article was made to read *May* 1*st*. It should have been July 1st. Be careful. [Yes, we are trying to be, but are unable in this instance to locate the fault. Ed.]

Decoration Day was observed here on quite an extensive scale. A delegation of upwards of 300 men, women and children, headed by the Brush Valley Cornet Band, went to Madisonburg, where appropriate services took place. Speeches were made by Revs. W. H. Stover and S. G. Shannon. The delegation returned to Rebersburg between 4 and 5 o'clock, amid a heavy rain and hail storm. Of course many came home "wet to the skin," but this unpleasant occurrence did not seem to dampen the patriotism of the people, and the fallen heroes buried in the Rebersburg cemeteries were not forgotten. Speeches were here made by Revs. Shannon and Wieand, as well as by Squire Haines and the Marshall, Mr. Spangler.

Taken all in all the occasion was a pleasant one.

QUIS?

News Miscellany.

Arrested for Gambling in Lives.

READING, Pa., May 28.—Information was to-day lodged before Alderman Brownwell, of this city, against Dr. L. C. B. Yorgey, of Pottstown, and Albert DeHaven, of Monocacy, charging them with fraudulent conspiracy in procuring policies of insurance in the State Capital Mutual Relief Association, of Harrisburg, in the sum of 5,000, upon the life of Daniel Gehris, of this place, who died one week ago. Information was also lodged against the same parties for false pretence. The warrants were placed in the hands of Constable Losh, who proceeded to Monocacy and Pottstown and effected the arrest of Yorgey and DeHaven. The evidence is to the effect that Daniel Gehris, upon whose life the insurance was effected, died a few hours after the medical examination was made. The doctor advised the dying man's attendants to give him milk and brandy in order to keep life together until the application could reach the company and a policy be issued. The policy was received on the day after Gehris' death.

Speculative Insurance Notes.

The Harrisburg *Independent* says that the speculative insurance men took an old colored man named Hachet, liying at Marysville, Dauphin county, in hand while he was on his deathbed. The old man fell back dead while trying to sign the papers. Some men standing very nigh in Dauphin county are said to be implicated, and the case will be investigated.

The Reading *Eayle* says that the speculative insurance men had $15,000 on the life of Samuel Beard, who died at the Berks county Almshouse on Thursday.

Mrs. Dunkelberger, an aged lady of Liverpool, Perry county, has purchased a property for $400, the amount she received for allowing $400,000 to be placed on her life by the speculative insurance men.

Five Hundred Skulls Unearthed.

TORONTO, May 23.—A farmer living in Markham township, twenty miles from Toronto, has discovered a pit on his farm containing 500 skulls and five times as many leg and arm bones. Dr. Wilson, of the University, is of the opinion that it is an Indian ossuary and that the remains have been under ground 200 years.

We learn that an effort is being made to have Mr. J. F. Beale reinstated in the mail route business. This looks to us as no more than just. Mr. Beale was a fitting man for the place, and seems to have been removed in an underhanded way that the post office department should be the last to encourage.—*Lewisbury Journal.*

Arguments in five murder cases will be heard by the Supreme Court during the first week in June—three from Snyder county, one from Clearfield county and one from Philadelphia.

An Answer to the Czar's Manifesto.

LONDON, May 28.—The Russian revolutionists have answered the Czar's manifesto by a second utterance, dwelling on the wretchedness of the peasants, the deportations to Siberia, the gagging of free speech and public journals and declaring that false counselors are in possession of the Czar's ear. The document concludes as follows: "Let your Majesty assemble your people around you and listen to their wishes in an unprejudiced spirit, and then neither your Majesty nor the State will have any reason to apprehend further catastrophe."

Stock to the amount of $10,000 has been sold for a mining company at Lebanon, Pa., on the strength of a man's dream that there was gold at a certain point and a clairvoyant's assurance that the dream was trustworthy.

The oldest postmaster in the Union is Edward Stabler of Sandy Spring, Montgomery county, Md. He has held that office fifty-one years, and has been under eighteen Postmaster-Generals. He is 87 years old, and still lives in the house in which he was born.

By Universal Accord.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

MARRIED.

On the 31st ult., Jacob M. Neidigh of Haines township, Centre Co., Pa., to Miss Catharine Rishel of Gregg township, Centre Co., Pa.

DIED.

On the 31st ult., at Aaronsburg, Maria Emma, daughter of Dr. E. J. & Maria J. Deshler, aged 22 years, 3 months and 8 days.

Funeral to-morrow (Friday) at 10 o'clock. Burial in the Reformed Cemetery, Aaronsburg. The friends of the deceased are cordially invited to attend.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No.	1.05
Wheat No. 2	95
Corn	45
Rye	75
Oats White	35
Oats, Black	32
Buckwheat	50
Flour	5 40
Bran & Shorts, per ton	18 00
Salt, per Brl	1.75
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Tymothyseed	1.50
Flaxseed	23
Cloverseed	4.50
Butter	18
Hams	12
Sides	8
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	12
Potatoes	50
Lard	8
Tallow	
Soap	5
Dried Apples	8
Dried Peaches	10
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.50
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.30
Pea "	4.00

DR. D H. MINGLE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Main Street, Millheim, Pa

DR. JOHN F. HARTER,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Office on 2nd story of Tomlinson's Grocery Store, on Main Street,
MILLHEIM, PA.

B. F. KISTER,
FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOEMAKER,
MILLHEIM, PA.
Shop next door to Foote's store, Main St.
BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS made to order, and satisfactory work guaranteed. Repairing done promptly and cheaply, and in a neat style.

J. C. SPRINGER,
FASHIONABLE BARBER,
Next door to Journal Store,
MILLHEIM, PA.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
(Opposite Court House.)
H. BROCKERHOFF, Proprietor. WM. McKEEVER, Manager.
Good sample rooms on first floor.
Free Bus to and from all trains.
Special rates to Jurors and Witnesses.
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

IRVIN HOUSE,
(Most Central Hotel in the City,)
COR. MAIN AND JAY ST.,
Lock Haven, Pa.,
S. WOODS CALWELL, PROPRIETOR
Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Traveler on first floor.

JUST RECEIVED AND UNPACKED
My New Spring Stock of
MILLINERY GOODS,
Which Embraces all the new styles and colors, including the very fashionable LEGHORN, FRENCH CHIP, AMERICAN CHIP, STRAW, PORCUPINE, TUSCAN BRAID, &c., which I have in great variety, at my store
PENN SRTEET, MILLHEIM, PA.
HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS
I can suit all purses as I sell both cheap and costly goods.
Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Untrimmed Goods: Silk Trimmings, Artificial Flowers, and everything desirable in my line. Your trade respectfully solicited.
MRS. ANNA M. WEAVER.

The Model Grocery.
S. P. KERSTETTER,
Proprietor.
MARKET STREET, LEWISBURG, PA.
Dealer in first class Groceries of all kinds, Flour and Feed, Wood and Willow Ware.
Queensware a Speciality.
I sell a *White Granite Tea Sett*, 46 *pieces, for* $300. All other Queensware in proportion.
Just received the finest lot of China Ware ever brought to this place.
If you come to Lewisburg don't fail to give me a call and get the best bargains you ever had.

BEE HIVE
Dry Goods House of Lock Haven for
SPRING AND SUMMER
OF
1881.

Never since the establishment of this great Dry Goods House have we done such an extensive business as we have done this spring. We will in a few days open our fourth immense stock for the Spring and Summer of 1881. The people of Lock Haven, Clinton and Centre counties are showing their great appreciation of the wonderful bargains we are offering in our entire stock. First class goods, only honest dealing, no misrepresentations and low prices always win. This is the motto on which we have built up our enormous trade and will here say that we fully appreciate the liberal patronage of the People in sustaining a first class Dry Goods Store in Lock Haven, which it has been our humble effort for some years to establish.

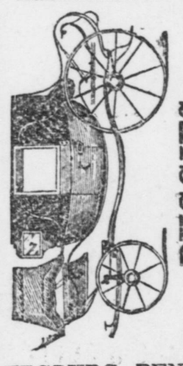
Our Dress Goods
DEPARTMENT
is especially attractive and excels any effort we ever made in Fineness of Stock, Richness of Patterns and in its great variety.

500 YARDS BEAUTIFUL
SUMMER SILKS
at 40, 45 and 50 cts per yard. Beautiful Black Dress Silks at 75 cts a yard. Heavy Gros Grain at 1.25 warranted not to crack or wear glossey. Beautiful Brocades in Black and all Colors. All colors of Satins and Dress Silks. 1000 yards Best Lawns in Remnants from 3 to 15 yds. 9 cts, worth 15 cts.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Black and Colored Cashmeres
ever shown in Lock Haven at astonishingly low prices, and all the new Styles of Dress Goods to be found in any city store. 500 yards of the best Pantings for Men and Boys' wear, ever shown in this city. 10000 yds Bleached and Brown Muslins to be sold at wholesale prices. 6000 yds. best Calico warranted fast colors at 4½ cts. Great bargains in Table Linen, Tickings and Towlings, &c. 200 Parasol's 25 per cent less than usual price. 1000 Pairs Ladies Lisle Thread and Kid Gloves at prices that will astonish any one who is a judge of their value. An immense stock of Stockings, Laces, Ribbons, &c.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.
Never was there shown in Lock Haven such a stock of Body Brussels Tapestry Brussel, 3 ply and Ingrain Carpet, as we show this season and our trade is really immense on them. Beautiful Carpets from 20 cts. a yard upwards.

Come, See and be Convinced
that the Bee Hive Store offers decided advantage over every store in Central Pennsylvania in everything in the dry goods line. Everybody welcome to the BEE HIVE, 65 MAIN STREET,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
J. J. EVERETT,
Proprietor.
WANTED: 10000 lbs. good tub washed wool for cash or exchange for these great bargains.

JOHN S. FISHER,
Manufacturer of
CARRIAGES, SPRING WAGONS, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS.

REBERSBURG, PENNA.
Every wagon built of first-class stock and by expert mechanics. All work warranted. Repairing promptly attended to. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. 39-1y

P. GEPHART. D. A. MUSSER
GEPHART & MUSSER
DEALERS IN
Clover Flour, & Feed, Coal, Plaster & Salt
MILLHEIM PA.,
Highest market price paid for all kinds of
GRAIN
Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.
COAL, PLASTER & SALT
Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.
A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

GILMORE & CO.,
LAW & COLLECTION HOUSE,
629 F Street, Washington, D. C.
Make Collections, Negotiate Loans and attend to all business confided to them. LAND SCRIP, Soldier's Additional Homestead Right and LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

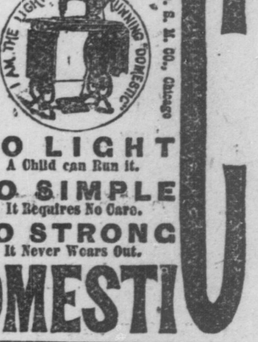
EXCELSIOR
STEAM DYE WORKS
LEWISBURG, PA.
W. Davis,
Proprietor.
All kinds of Silks, Mixed Cotton and Wool Goods dyed and finished in the best style Gents' Coats, Vests and Pants dyed or cleansed without ripping
Ladies' Cloaks, Capes, and Dresses cleansed or dyed to any fancy pattern where the original color is favorable. All kind of Shawls cleansed or dyed and finished in the neatest manner.
My Factory has all the machinery and facilities of a first class establishment of its kind. My experience in the business extends over many years, both in this country and in Europe, and am therefore enabled to do strictly first class work at moderate prices.

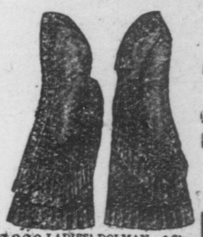
THE JOURNAL STORE,
Millheim, Pa.,
has accepted an agency from me. All goods brought there for dying will be returned free of extra charge.

KAMPS
THE BOOT & SHOE MAN
OF
LOCK HAVEN.
I have a very large stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, Slippers & Ladies WALKING SHOES,
just opened up for Spring and Summer wear. My stock is as cheap as it was a year ago, because I bought it for cash before the advance, I am the only shoe dealer in Lock Haven that buys for cash & pays no rent therefore I can sell you a better article for the same money than any dealer in the city. Give me a call and you will be convinced that your place to buy is
KAMP'S
KAMP'S
KAMP'S

Champion Windmill Power!
PERFECTLY SELF-REGULATING!
The Cheapest and most Effective power in the world for Pumping water for stock, Irrigating purposes, supplying houses and fountains with pure, fresh water, etc.
All of our Mills are fully warranted, and are equal to any mill in the market in all respects, and superior in very many. With our printed instructions any one can set them up. We are also Manufacturers of the Original and only Genuine
STAR
Wood Pump
with Porcelained Iron Cylinder, Tubing, Aqueduct Pipe from 1¼ to 5 in. bore, Shatswell's Patent Door and Window Screen, the Boss Sickle Grinder, etc.
Sold by the trade generally throughout the country. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

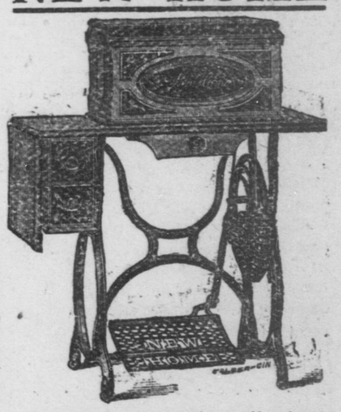
Light Castings Made to Order.
POWELL & DOUGLAS, Waukegan, Ill

DOMESTIC
IT STANDS at THE HEAD


SO LIGHT
A Child can Run it.
SO SIMPLE
It Requires No Care.
SO STRONG
It Never Wears Out.
DOMESTIC
LADIES!

USE "Domestic" Paper Fashions
1826 LADIES' DOLMAN. 9 Sizes. 30 to 46 inches, Bust Measure. Price, 30 Cents.
They are especially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire to dress well. They are unsurpassed in Style, perfect in Fit, and so simple that they are readily understood by the most inexperienced. Send 5c. for catalogue. Address,
"Domestic" Fashion Co.,
NEW YORK.

IMPROVED
BOSS SICKLE GRINDER.

Simple, Light and Strong.
No complicated Gearing. One man can do the work of two, and turn out a better job. The winner of First Premium wherever exhibited. Send for Illustrated Circular and Special Discounts to
Powell & Douglas, Waukegan, Ill.

THE ONLY PERFECT
SEWING MACHINE.
THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME

Rapidly superceding all others wherever introduced.
Pronounced by an army of happy purchasers to be the BEST.
The NEW HOME is positively
The Simplest, Easiest Running, Most Reliable, and Most Durable Sewing Machine ever invented.
It operates Quickly, Quietly, and without fatigue to the operator.
Full information, Descriptive Catalogues, &c., free on application.
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.
30 Union Square, N. Y.
And Orange, Mass.

Hills Archimedean Lawn Mower Co.
Of Hartford, Conn.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
NEW ARCHIMEDEAN and CHARTER OAK
Lawn Mowers.
These Mowers have become celebrated throughout the World, where lawns are cultivated, as being the most perfect and desirable Lawn Mowers ever made. They stand at the head of the list of Lawn Mowers in the U. S. and Europe. They contain all the improvements that experience in their manufacture can suggest; are beautifully finished, thoroughly made and do splendid work on every variety of lawn.
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AGRICULTURE.

How Tallow Butter is Made.—The character and process of the manufacture of oleomargarine or tallow butter are simple enough, but are not generally understood on account of the prejudice which very naturally exists against the article. The oil and butter are made out of beef fat. The fat is taken from the slaughtered animals and conveyed at once to the factory, where it undergoes an overhauling. The fat is then submitted to two distinct processes of melting and refining. It first passes through a machine in which an auger shaped shaft revolves, and from this it is delivered, mashed to a paste, into huge kettles. These kettles stand in boiling water, which heats the fat to blood heat and separates all substances which are soluble at that temperature. The oil is drawn from the first kettles into barrels, and as it still contains stearine, it soon hardens. It is then put through the final process of refining. Packed in white cloths, made for the purpose, it is put in cakes or layers into powerful hydraulic presses, by which the pure oil is pressed out into receivers and conveyed through pipes to an adjoining building, where it is delivered, tasteless and free from odor into barrels. The stearine remains in the cloths, and is sold separately. As the oil runs from the faucets it is of a bright, clear amber color. This is the substance which is exported, and some idea may be formed of the extent of the foreign demand from the fact that three thousand barrels, containing over one million pounds of the oil, have been shipped within the past week on an order from a single house in Holland. When made into the butter the oil is put into large tanks with fresh milk and churned by machinery until it comes out a substance similar in appearance to butter. The Dutch in Holland will not buy the butter as made in this country, but buy the oil and make the butter themselves.

Climbing Plants. – Our farmers could easily have lots of interesting places about their homes, especially near woodlands. A pile of old stumps can be covered with creeping, twining or climbing plants, and though it brings nothing back to the purse it will often give more pleasure than money can buy, to their wives, little ones, and friends, Many kinds of climbing plants have some curious things about them. One of the Passifloras opens its flowers with a loud noise, hence probably its name. The menispermum, or moon seed, has a curious shell that partially covers the seed. It looks like half a hazel nut shell with the nut in it. The ladies of the South collect them to make rustic frames for pictures. The Periploca has a curious pipe like appendage to the flower, hence it is called Dutchman's Pipe. The Loasa is covered with hairs that will sting like a bee's sting if touched by any tender part of a person's body.

Beets retain their sugary, delicate flavor much better by baking instead of boiling; turn often in the pan while in the oven, using a knife, as a fork will cause the juice to flow when done remove the skin, slice and season with butter, pepper and salt, or if for pickle slice into good cold vinegar.

Young stock at pasture should be taken to the barn before the nights become very cold. There is no profit whatever in keeping any animals that are not constantly gaining, and it is not unusual to find cattle at pasture growing poor as early as October.

It is well for farmers to bear in mind that the average for all breeds of cows is about six pounds of hay or its equivalent, for one quart of milk.

The Date in Algeria.

The date tree requires not only abundant irrigation, but great solar heat. The Arabs say that it stands with its feet in the water and its head in the fires of heaven, The love of the Arab for this precious tree may well be imagined, growing as it does in the sand, contenting itself with water so saline as to destroy ordinary vegetation, giving a graetful shade when all around is burnt up by the ardent heat of summer, resisting the winds, which bend but cannot break its flexible stem, and affording a fruit sought for in every part of the world.

The male tree, of course, bears no fruit; it has merely a bunch of flowers inclosed until maturity within a spathe. The females have also bunchas of flowers which, however, cannot become developed into fruit until fecundated by the pollen of the male flower. To insure this result the Arabs ascend the trees in the month of April and insert into every female spathe a portion of the pollen of the male flower. The fruit then begins to swell, and forms long clusters weighing from twenty to forty pounds in a season. To multiply the date tree, the Arabs do not sow the seed, as they could not then be sure of the sex of the trees; they perfer to plant the suckers from the base of a female tree, whence the nane "Phœnix;" these become productive in about eight years, but do not attain full fruition before twenty or twenty-five. The trees are about forty-five feet high, and as they are planted very close together they afford a dense shade, in which, however, the air circulates freely, so that all kinds of fruit, vegetables, etc., can be cultivated below them. The trees will live for about two hundred years; they are worth preserving after a century. When they are no longer valuable for the fruit, the sap is extracted to make a kind of insipid wine; and the heart or cabbage of the tree is also eaten. They are then cut down, and the wood, although very inferior in quality, is here valuable, where on other kind can be produced. The roots are used for fencing and roofing, and the leaves are made into mats, baskets, sacks and cord.

Like all other species of cultivated plants, the date tree has numerous varieties. In the oases of the Zibas seventy distinct varieties are recognized.

The trees come into flower in spring, in March or April, and the friut is ripe about October. The date is called the King of the Sahara, and is regarded as the most nutritious of fruits. Many of the Arabs live on dates and bread.

DOMESTIC.

Brook Trout.—An inhabitant of a trout region says that brook trout are never so good as when cooked in the following simple fashion. When cleaned and wiped dry with a soft cloth and a gentle hand, dip them lightly in flour and lay them in a "spider," or frying-pan in which a moderate amount of the most delicious fresh butter is sizzling. Sprinkle delicately with salt, and let them fry quickly until the flesh looks done and the skin is crisp brown. Thus served a brook trout is "a dream of delight." There are three necessary things about this method: The fish must be newly arrived from wriggling about in their palace of running water; the pan and the butter must be very hot—the latter sputtering—before the fish are placed therein; and the butter must be best of the best and freshest of the fresh—newly churned, if possible.

The Best Rice Pudding.—This rice pudding is the best ever made in spite of the fact that it is the cheapest. The secret of its perfection is the long cooking it gets. For a six o'clock dinner the rice and milk should be put on early in the forenoon. The best thing to cook it in is a double kettle. Let it simmer on the back of the stove—it must never boil—until a couple of hours before dinner. It will then be a thick, creamy substance. Then salt and sweeten it to taset, put it into a pudding dish, and bake it in a moderate oven until it is of a jelly like thickness and the top is slightly browned. It can be eaten either hot or cold. If the latter is preferred, the pudding may be made the day before, if that is most convenient. If desired a flavor may be added. This is emphatically the perfect pudding of the kind.

A Delicious Fish Pie which will satisfy the cravings for flesh of the most fastidious Lenten epicure is prepared in this manner: Boil two pounds of small well-cleaned eels; then having cut the fins quite close, pick off the flesh and throw the bones into the liquor with a little mace, pepper, salt and a slice or two of onion; boil till quite rich and strain it. Make foree meat of the flesh of the eels, anchovy, parsley, a grated lemon peel, a truffle, bread crumbs, salt and pepper and four ounces of warmed butter. Take the flesh of bass, shad or white fish and lay on the force meat, having rubbed it with salt and pepper. Pour the gravy over, cover with paste and bake.

To Cook Beefsteak.—Slit the outside or fat part, say every four inches, cutting through to the lean, which prevents contraction and increases the tenderness. Have a bright fire and gridiron hot before putting it on; turn over to prevent burning. A steak an inch and a half thick will be cooked in from seven to ten minutes. Have some melted butter with a good supply of pepper and salt, and pour over the steak just before it goes to the table. To fry, prepare in the same way; put a little butter or lard in the pan or griddle and let it brown before putting on the meat; cook quickly, and, whether boiled, fried or roasted, if you want it juicy and tender, never salt until after it is cooked.

Tasteless Cod Liver Oil.—Dr. Peuteves in *La France Medicals*, recommends, in order to render cod-liver oil tasteless, the mixing of a tablespoonful of it intimately with the yolk of an egg, and the addition of a few drops of essence of peppermint and half a tumbler of sugared water, so as to obtain an emulsion. By this means the taste and characteristic odor of the oil are entirely covered, and the patients take it without the slightest repugnance. Besides, the oil, being thus rendered miscible with the water in all proportions, is in as complete a state of emulsion as the fats at the moment they penetrate the chyle vessels; consequently absorption is better assured.

Hard Soap.—Six pounds of clean grease, six pounds of sal soda, three pounds of stone lime: slake the lime and put it into four gallons of soft water; add the sal soda, and when dissolved let it settle. Pour off the water into an iron kettle and add the grease melted and boil. If the soap does not come after boiling a few minutes add more soft water till it is of the consistency of honey, Wet a tub and pour the hot soap into it. When cold cut it into pieces and lay it away to dry. Always make soap in an iron kettle.

The following ointment is said to be excellent for an inflamed bunion: Iodine, twelve grains; spermaceti ointment, half an ounce. A portion about the size of a horse bean to be rubbed on the affected part twice or thrice a day. If the bunion is not inflamed, the best remedy is to place on it first a piece of diachylon plaster, oxide of lead and oil, and upon it a piece of thick leather, this having a hole the size of a bunion cut in it.

Spice Cakes.—Take one cup of molasses, three-quarters of a cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of ginger and a teaspoonful each of powdered cloves, cinnamon and allspice. Add these to one-half cup of melted butter, and beat in two teaspoonfuls of soda and flour enough to roll. Roll very thin, cut out with a tin cutter and bake in pans in a hot oven.

Floating Island.—Beat the yolks of four eggs with two tablespoonfuls of sugar; a teaspoonful of flour; then stir into a quart of milk, and bring it to a boil, stirring it all the time; having the whites beat nicely, and slip it on the top of the milk, dipping a little of it on to cook the egg, then grate nutmeg over the top; let it cool and it is ready for table.

Putting Away Clothes.—When putting away winter clothes see that they are clean and whole. It is a great comfort to take them out ready for use. Have a bag to hold the stockings of each member of the family. Label each one, in order to save time and not be obliged to look into each to find the ones you wish to use.

Dry saw-dust or spent tan-bark, well dried, is a good and cheap substance to put in a lath-and-plaster wall to deaden, as much as possible, sounds proceeding from one room to another. Sand is effectual if the lathing is sufficiently strong to admit its use.

If clothes are absolutely dry before they are folded and laid away they will not mildew.

In roasting meats do not salt before putting into the oven, as salt extracts the juice.

Every closet and room in the house should be thoroughly inspected once a week.

HUMOROUS.

A Quincy druggist was sitting beside the base-burner in his store staring at the rows of bottles on the shelves, and wondering why people don't take more medicine, when the door softly opened and an eight-year old urchin dodged in. Walking up to the compounder of prescriptions, he said:

"Mister, ain't there some kind of stuff that you kin rub on that'll make a fellow's skin as tough as an elephant's?"

The druggist looked the boy over, and replied:

"Yes, the oil of tannin will harden the skin, if that's what you mean."

"That's the trick I'm playin' fur exactly. Gimme ten cents' worth."

While putting it up the druggist asked: "What do you want to harden your hands for? Going to the country to husk corn?"

"Husk nothin' an' my han's is as tuff as rawhide now. I'm just a working up a little scheme to circumvent the old woman's slipper. I tried a layer o' sole leather, but she tumbled to my little game at the first interview, an' when I fell back on a folded newspaper she heard it crackin' afore she got me on her knee, but if this here stuff does its duty, I think I've got the bulge on her, right from the word go. How long does it take such ile as this to put on a pad thick enough to knock the fire out of an average spankin'?"

When the desired information was given him, he trotted off down the street, singing: "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again?"

[Wilmington, (Del.) Daily Republican.]

Mrs. Adam Grubb, 231 Walnut street has been a great sufferer for a number of years from extreme pain in the feet, something like rheumatism. She was also very much troubled with corns and bunions. It was with great difficulty that she could walk, and sometimes when she would visit her husband's shoe store or any of her children, she could not get home again without assistance, and often when she was walking along the streets she would be seized with such acute pain that she was compelled to stop at the neighbors on her way until she got better. Some two weeks ago she heard of the wonderful cures St. Jacob's Oil was effecting and she at once commenced to use it and experienced great relief immediately. The pains have left her feet and ankles and the inflammation has left the corns and bunions. She is now tripping up to her husband's shoe store and out to see her chidren without experiencing any pain.

A prominent citizen was observed a short time since sitting on a beer keg in front of a leading saloon, apparently exhausted to a last degree. Another happened along, and with considerable concern asked what was the matter.

"I've been to church," sighed the weary one.

"No!"

"Fact: first time in eight years, though. Whew!"

"What church did you go to?"

"The Episkipple. Whew!"

"What the devil ails you, man?"

"Well, it ain't no place for a man to go to that puts in a week's hard work, and wants to rest on Sunday. What with gettin' up an' kneelin,' an' bendin' one's back and straightenin' it, an' chippin' in to help the parson out, a feller might as well put in an' hour an' half at a gymnasium.

It is too much like work.

Then the two prominent citizens went into the leading saloon and played pedro and hoisted beer for five hours without getting tired.

"Do you know a person named John Fairchild?" inquired one citizen of another as they met on Larned street the other day.

"John Fairchild? No; never heard of him."

"Such a person called on me yesterday and said he was an old friend of yours."

"Then he lied. What did he want?"

"He asked for the loan of five dollars."

"And because he said he was an old friend of mine you let him have it, the villain?"

"No, sir; because he said he was an old friend of yours I showed him the door at once!"

"Um," growled the one.

"Um," replied the other, and they slowly backed off and continued their ways.

[Cambridgeport, (Mass.) American Protestant.]

A lady friend of ours called the other day and stated that her husband had seen St. Jacob's Oil advertised in our paper; he used it for rheumatism and was convinced of its merits.

An elderly lady, who was very indignant at the conduct of a man in a street car who was smoking, punched the driver in the back her umbrella, and asked; "Driver, ain't it agin the rules to smoke in this car?" "You can smoke as much as you please, madam, if the gentlemen don't object," was the response. Then she pulled the strap and got out.

He drew his breath with a gasping sob, with a quavering voice he sang, but his voice leaked out and could not drown the accompanist's clamorous bang. He lost his pitch on the middle A, he faltered on lower D, he foundered at length like a battered wreck adrift on the wild, high C.

"How one thing brings up another,' said his lady, in pleasing retrospection.

"Yes," replied Dibbs: "an emetic, for instance."

She left the table in a huff.

A Philadelphia man, who was furnished by the saloon keeper with watered whiskey, objected. on the ground that although the flesh was willing the spirit was weak.

No More Hard Times.

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple pure remedy Hop Bitters; that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health.

Small boy to a farmer who was gazing with admiration upon his flourishing tobacco field: "Will it soon have plugs on, papa?"

There is no necessity to neglect your business if you will only use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once; the most reliable remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, etc.

Losses in Feeding.—It is a well settled fact that a large per cent. of the food of poorly bred stock is utterly wasted. Only well bred stock of any kind have a good capacity for assimilating their food. When a given quantity of feed may with confidence be relied upon to make ten pounds of beef, pork, etc., when fed to well bred stock it is a fact of all experience that when fed to poorly bred animals it will fall a large per cent. short of that number of pounds. The difference, as already stated, lies in the widly different capacity to assimilate and digest. So it is seen that the loss of breeding lie at the bottom of the matter Farmers and stock men, when considering the matter of stock on the farm, should consider whether it is their interest to be content with that class of low bred stock which certainly results in farm waste: especially so when with a good animal they can soon bring up their stock to high grades. A good one at the head of the herd may cost a hundred or two dollars, but not half so much as the usual annual waste of food and time.

Cotton Seed Oil.—The manufacture of oil from the cotton seed is becoming of importance in the United States. The annual quantity of seed converted into oil now amounts to about four hundred and ten thousand tons, the yield being at the rate of some thirty-five gallons of oil to the ton of seed. Moreover, each ton leaves seven hundred and fifty pounds of oilcake of admirable fattening qualities. A great deal of the oil is exported to Italy and other countries where the olive is a staple; and in point of fact, cotton seed oil is there superseding olive oil, not only for utilitarian purpose, but also as an article of food.

Helping the Horses.—The other day says a newspaper correspondent, I saw a horse fall, and try twelve times to rise, and nobody knew how it could be done, till a woman walked out from the sidewalk without a word, and putting her hand in the sleigh drew out one of the blankets there and tarew it under the animal's feet; he felt something he could stand on, and by that one fore foot he brought his whole body up and looked around glad and trembling.

Roses need very rich soil to bring them to perfection, thriving best in a mixture of well rotted manure, sand and garden loam. To stint them of nourishment is poor economy

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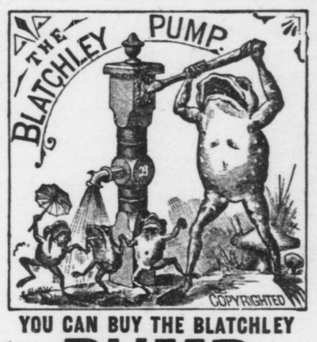

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In 1869 Herr von Bezold inferred from observations in Bavaria that there was an increase from year to year in the number of buildings struck by lightning. There seemed to be also an increase in the number of thunder storms, and this was assigned as the cause. A little later, observations (by others) in Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein also showed an increase in the number of houses struck, but no comparison was made with the number of thunder storms. Herr Holtz has lately made a fuller inquiry on the basis of data from all parts of Germany, and from Austria and Switzerland. In his *brochure* on the subject he publishes two tables, one to show the increase or decrease of thunder storms since 1854, since 1862 and since 1870 in the different regions, the other the increase or decrease of lightning risk estimated from comparison of the number of lightning strokes on houses with the entire number of houses. It appears, then, that while any increase in the number of thunder storms is extremely small, and there is in some cases even a decrease, the lightning risk shows a very large increase, and in no case a decrease. Thus the increase of risk from lightning must be regarded as not due, unless in very slight measure, to meteorological influences. This appears more distinctly in that the increase of lightning risk is proportionately greater as the compared years are further apart; but it is not so with the increase of thunder storms (which, e. g., is less since 1854 than 1865). To explain the increased risk by telluric changes, Herr Holtz supposes the clearance of forest land has to do with it; perhaps, also, the increase of railways, both of these bringing thunder storms more to towns and villages, Another probable cause is the increased use of metal in house construction.

Guilty of Wrong.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first-class and reliable, during all that is claimed for them.—*Tribune.*

In a report on an investigation to determine the prevalence of adulteration in food supplies, Dr. Smart observes, among other things, that the examination of ground black peppers and spices shows to what extent adulteration may be practiced when the detection by the public is a matter of difficulty. The dealer himself appears to have lost all knowledge of the character of the pure article, as out of four samples sent in by respectable New York houses for the purpose of being examined, only one was pure. The others contained baked flour and rice with sand enough to prove the unclean condition of the pepper itself. Out of eighteen samples of ground cayenne pepper, only two were pure. Out of twenty-three specimens of commercial ground mustard, twenty-one were adulterated. Out of thirty-six samples of ground cinamon, only one was the genuine article The usual adulterants are colored clays, roasted wheat, beans, rice, saw-dust, etc, but fortunately no red lead.

Have You Read It?

H. R. Stevens book on Ensilage, the preserving of green forage crops in silos, giving his own experience and the practical experience of 25 practical farmers: 120 pages, elegantly bound in cloth; price 50 cents; by mail, 60 cents. Address H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

If we are willing to accept the opinions which sanitarians of other nations have formed, says the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, we have a very decided one ready to our hand in Switzerland. That republic enacted a law last year prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors under fifteen years of age, and making it an offence against the law for them to smoke. Hence a boy of twelve or fourteen, who parades the streets of Geneva or Berne with a cigar in his mouth is liable to be arrested and committed to the police station; and as they have a disagreeable habit in that republic of enforcing the laws they enact, such would be pretty certain to be the juvenile smoker's fate We would recommend to our fellow-countrymen their manner of dealing with the habit, which, whether harmless or not to most adults, is unquestionably of great injury to young boys.

It is impossible for a woman to suffer from weakness after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The material of some of those remarkable structures called vitrified forts found in France and other countries of Europe has been examined by M. Daubree. He does not think that the same plan of making them was invariably pursued, but he is inclined to believe that the fire was applied within the walls so as to secure a natural draught, which may also have been assisted by a current of forced air. To vitrify walls so thick as those of these forts the heat must have been intense.

Asphalte is considered by M. Leon Male, as chalk strongly impregnated with bitumen. It was first applied in roadmaking in 1849 by M. Merian, a Swiss engineer. In 1854 it was first tried in Paris in the Rue Bergere.

The Chinese must go, and all Americans should go—and buy a bottle of Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and dresser. Since the recent improvement, no preparation ever had such a sale or gave such general satisfaction as Carboline. Sold by all druggists.

The subsoil of Paris contains abundance of sulphur, now in course of formation, as was recently proved in making excavations in the Place de la Republique, M. Daubree says that this native sulphur has nothing to do with the escape of gas from the mains, but that its origin is due to the simultaneous presence of various kinds of organic substances and of gypsum in the soil.

Another Candidate.

By a large majority the people of the United States have declared their faith in Kidney-Wort as a remedy for all the diseases of the kidneys and liver, some, however, have disliked the trouble of preparing it from the dry form. For such a new candidate appears in the shape of Kidney-Wort in Liquid Form. It is very concentrated, is easily taken and is equally efficient as the dry. Try it.—*Louisville Post.*

As ozone when about to condense has a blue tint, M Chappuis thinks that the azure of the sky may be due to ozone in the upper air.

Mr. Wrightson and Professor Chandler Roberts have determined the density of fluid bismuth to be 10,055.

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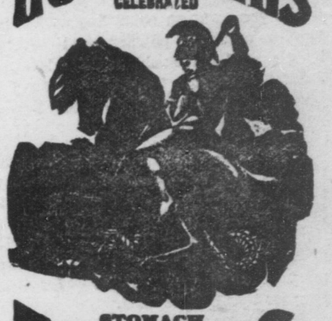

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